

—Immediately when an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process.

—Mr. Milton Briggs highly recommends sulphur and salt as a cure and preventive of skin diseases and parasites on cattle. We heartily concur. Not enough sulphur is fed to cattle, hogs and horses.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The ten years from 1870 to 1880 exhibit the most remarkable period of agricultural growth in the history of the country. The entire cereal product of the United States made the enormous advance of nearly 100 per cent. During the preceding decade the increase was but twelve per cent, while between 1850 and 1860 it was forty-three per cent.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—To Preserve Eggs: A correspondent of the *London Morning Post* writes as follows: "Place the eggs in a cabbage-net and dip them in a saucupan of boiling water for eight or ten seconds. For all culinary purposes they will keep almost indefinitely."

—A pretty mat: This may be made of drab felt. The edge is cut in sharp points. Between these points are placed soft little tassels made of high-colored crewel. The border of the mat is made by working with gay embroidery silks any pattern which suits the fancy of the maker. The old-fashioned cross-stitch, or some modification of the feather stitch is pretty.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Graham Gems for Invalids: Mix finely ground Graham flour with half milk and half water, add a little salt, beat, making the batter thin enough to pour; have the gem-pan very hot, grease it, fill as quickly as possible and return immediately to a hot oven; bake about thirty minutes. Practice will teach just the proper consistency of the batter and the best temperature of the oven. It is very important to beat it well.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The fall is an excellent time to plant all kinds of fruit trees; except in the very coldest climates they may, perhaps, be reserved for spring. If the fruit orchard is to go on a hill, or where the trees may dry out easily in the summer time, the fall is the best time. The roots get the earliest start in spring against the dry time cometh. Small growing things, in the cold climates, should have the earth well drawn up around the plants in order to guard against being drawn out by frost.—*Rural World.*

—A delicate frosting for loaf cake is made of half a teaspoonful of water, three cups of sugar and the whites of two eggs. Boil the sugar and water till it is white and begins to look like wax. Beat the whites of the eggs, and taking the syrup from the fire, stir in the eggs, and beat them in till the syrup is cool. When cool add half a pound of sweet almonds, blanched and powdered or chopped fine. For a small cake half the quantity here given will be sufficient. In place of the almonds you may, for the sake of variety, chop a quarter of a pound of citron very fine, and beat in the frosting. This makes a nice filling for layer cake.—*Boston Transcript.*

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A Review of the Year.

As the more active portion of the year draws to a close, it is well for the farmer to look back over the busy months just past and draw some lessons from the season. This is not only a pleasure, but a duty, and all the more the duty when there is little or no pleasure in such a retrospect. It may be that some of the crops have failed, and it should be the work of the more quiet months of late fall and winter to find out the causes of these failures, and take all possible measures to prevent their recurrence. As an example it may be that the field of wheat yielded only half a crop and was therefore without profit. This may have been the effect of one or more causes. Was the soil too poor? A good crop of wheat does not grow upon land that is lacking in the materials upon which plants must feed. There must be a supply of potash and phosphoric acid, and especially of nitrogen in an available form—in short, a soil to be fertile must abound in those materials which are removed in a crop and may be returned again in manure that is made from such crops. If the crop is poor, in many cases manuring or otherwise enriching the soil will insure a yield for the coming year. But richness is not everything, and the farmer may see his crop fail on a soil that has enough of the various ingredients of plant growth. The mechanical texture of the soil may be at fault. A wet soil is not a productive one. Agricultural plants cannot do well in earth when the roots are surrounded by water, but by draining, wet, cold land often becomes very productive.

Again, on soil rich and mellow, the partial or entire failure of the crop may be in the seed, or the sowing, or both. The value of good seed is beyond question, and only the best should be used. There is a great difference in varieties, and a superior sort is cheapest at any cost. The farmer may judge of the quality of his seed by noting what his neighbors use, and the crops they get under similar conditions, when his own fields have not given good returns. Furthermore, a test may be made by sowing different varieties side by side. We do not advocate testing many sorts, but do enough of this experimental work to keep abreast with the progress in the improvement of varieties. There are failures due to the ravages of insects, or to conditions of climate prevailing for the season. If insects have been destructive, it is important to become acquainted with their habits, that any and all means may be taken to meet them.

In short, farming, as now profitably pursued, needs constant study, and during the comparative leisure of the winter, every one should review the past, and plan for better results in the future.—*American Agriculturist.*

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—At a late hour of a few nights ago a couple appeared at the office of a Leavenworth, Kan., justice to be married. The justice was not in. Thereupon the two were left in the possibility for the

Etiquette of Introduction.

It is often said that great caution ought to be exercised in introducing people to each other, but a somewhat exaggerated importance has been attached to this point. As a rule, you are not likely to meet in any house where you yourself visit any person whom you would not be willing to know. It is a graceful courtesy, however, when a gentleman expresses a wish to be presented to a lady to tell her of it and ask her permission in advance. There is often something in the very fact that a man has desired to know her which would incline a woman favorably toward him. A man is introduced to a lady, of two ladies or two gentlemen the younger is presented to the elder or the least distinguished to the better known. It is always well to give two strangers a slight hint on which conversation can be based. If you are introduced to Mr. Hardy, it is a name, no more; but if your hostess adds, "Mr. Hardy, of whose novels you are so fond," you at once understand the value of your opportunity.

It is better to present "Mr. Brown from New York," than merely Mr. Brown—the name of the city may recall the thought of some common friend; at least it gives you a score of suggestions for the first conversation, which between shy people is often an effort. If you know that your interlocutor is an author, an artist, a musician, you are thus furnished a key to whatever is most interesting in his range of thought and experience. It would have been hard to forgive a hostess who would have presented Trelawney to you without letting you know it was the Trelawney of Byron and Shelley; or Severn, without any suggestion that it was the Severn whom Keats loved. One likes to know even who has been neighbor to the rose.

It is rudeness, when some one asks to be presented to you, not to use your best efforts to make the conversation pleasant. Merely to bow and say good evening is not sufficient. The small coin of social intercourse is imperatively called for. Especially when you are the hostess and a guest has been brought by a friend, all your social tact would be well employed to make the new-comer feel welcome and at home. In nothing is the very breeding of which true kindness is the very soul more surely tested than in the reception of a guest who perceives herself to have come at an inopportune time.—*Exchange.*

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Nantucket Past and Present.

Nantucket is a raft of sand, fourteen miles long, moored forty miles from main-land. Over it constant sea breezes move, and from it multitudes of people go bathing, sailing and fishing. The water is comfortable, the bay wide, the town ancient and interesting, and the surf on the south side very fine. Nantucket was bought of the Indians in 1659 for £30 and two beaver hats—about the price of two small cottage lots. In 1673 small boats began to put off for the whales that sported about the island, and for many years the descendants of Jonah's temporary boarding-house were thus captured. In 1765 the first whale ship went to the Pacific. Business increased, and, in 1840, Nantucket, with 10,000 inhabitants, boasted that she "lighted the world." But two great fires have devastated the town, a sand-bar obstructs the channel, supplies are not obtained as easily as at New Bedford, and to-day there are but 3,300 people. Not a whale ship sails from the dock, the young men do not pace the quarter-deck, but carry summer visitors here and there, and old Captains keep boarding-houses and open restaurants on the "European plan," as one of them told me. Still there are interesting suggestions of the former days. "Walks," or platforms, are seen on the tops of many houses, from which people once looked down the bay to see friends and neighbors put out to sea for a cruise of three or four years. Thence, also, longing eyes were cast toward the ships coming to town heavily laden with oil. The old Captains (they are all Captains) tell exciting stories of their adventures among whales and sharks. One good woman told me that in the twenty-one years in which her husband followed the sea he was at home in all but eleven months. The officers and crew all went out on shares. The Captain had the twelfth to sixteenth "lay"—that is, one barrel of oil to every twelve or sixteen barrels—the first mate had the one-twenty-fifth to one-twenty-eighth; second mate, one-forty-fifth; third mate, one-sixtieth; cooper, one-forty-fifth; the boat-steerer, one-seventy-seventh to one-eighty-fifth; seamen, one-one-hundred-and-fiftieth to one two-hundredth. With ordinary success a man could retire at fifty with a competence.—*Cor. Greenfield, (Mass.) Gazette.*

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Be Independent.

There is nothing in the wide world that insures success so completely as does perfect independence. People who are always waiting for help may wait a long time, as a general thing. A little assistance, a little influence is not to be had for asking; but there is always something one can do for himself. Do it, whatever it is, with a will. One thing leads to another. If a young lady, don't sit still, and hope a rich man will marry you, while your aged father toils for your daily bread. Learn now to help yourself, and take care of yourself as much as possible. Rather be one who does things for others than one whomust have things done for you. Two hands, two feet, sight and strength—these ought to enable you to dispense with help while you are young and vigorous. Men who can defy adverse circumstances, and can earn a living in any quarter of the world in which they are dropped down; who can roll up their sleeves, and set to work at almost anything that offers; and who can even sew on their own buttons, and make themselves a cup of tea when deprived of the help of womankind, are the ones who are really independent. The most helpful women are kindest and truest; and as for a man, never trust him in any capacity if he has not within him the true spirit of independence, without which

Myopia Among School Children.—At the monthly meeting of the New York County Medical Association Dr. W. F. Mittendorf read a paper on "Myopia and the Necessity of Its Correction by Glasses." He said that myopia or short-sightedness had justly been called a disease of civilization, and unless prompt measures were taken to counteract the injurious influence which led to the development of the disease it must more and more be regarded as a disease of civilized life. The disease was incurable, but could be successfully arrested by the application of the proper glasses. The most dangerous period for myopia to set in was from the ages of five to fifteen years, and an examination of the pupils attending the schools of New York has led to the following discoveries: Out of 203 scholars attending the Thirteenth-street grammar school only six were near-sighted. A grammar school No. 58, 698 children were examined, of whom 81 per cent were suffering from myopia. This included 425 American children, among whom there were thirty-four cases of myopia, and 273 Germans, of whom twenty-six were suffering from myopia. At grammar school No. 35, of 636 Americans 10 per cent were myopic and of 266 Germans 17½ per cent were afflicted with the disease. At Columbia college 201 students were examined, and of these 69, or 35 per cent, were found to be near-sighted, the percentage being greater in the academic department than in the School of Mines. Further investigation with a view to testing the hereditary nature of the disease showed that of forty-five Jews 40 per cent came from myopic families; of eighty-two German myopics 29, or 35 per cent, came from myopic families and of 160 American children only 49, or 31 per cent, had myopia in their families. In all cases it was found myopia increased with the length of school life. The popular prejudice of the poorer classes against the use of glasses led to very mischievous results and often to hopeless blindness.—*New York Associated Press Dispatch.*

—The Sintro tunnel, now completed, discharges 30,000 gallons hot water daily from Comstock mines. The water has a temperature of 195° and is conveyed through a closed pipe-flume to prevent the escape of vapor. After a passage of four miles through the first tunnel it loses 70°. A second tunnel, 1,100 feet long and an open water way a mile and a half long, conduct the water to Carson River. Along its course are hot-water baths, laundries, and a plant is on foot to conduct the hot water through pipes under ground, to be made available for purposes of irrigation and for supplying artificial heat to hot houses.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—The executors of a dead man's estate at Newark took exception to the undertaker's bill of \$481 and appealed to the court. After hearing the testimony the court maintained that the undertaker ought to have seen from the surroundings of the case that the means of the deceased would not warrant such an expenditure as had been made. The bill was reduced to \$125.—*New York Sun.*

—A Chinaman is said to have inscribed upon one grain of unhulled rice an original poem, containing thirty-three distinct and well formed Chinese characters written out in full. The curiosity is kept under a magnifying glass in a silver locket, and is considered one of the wonders of the world.

THE ALBANY (N. Y.) *Argus* observes Judge McGowan, this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

If anything will give a goat the headache and teach him the first principle of astronomy, it is a combat with a cast-iron dog.

THE SALEM (Mass.) *Register* mentions Mr. J. S. LeFavour, artist, surprisingly benefitted by St. Jacobs Oil. Rheumatism twenty years.

"SOMETHING left over from the fight of yesterday," was the Duke of Wellington's definition of hash.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver" or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 14, 1882.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common...	\$1 75	@	\$2 50
Choice butchers...	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Common...	6 25	@	7 00
Good packers...	7 50	@	8 25
SHEEP...	3 00	@	3 75
FLOURED...	5 00	@	5 75
Fancy...	5 10	@	5 75
GRAIN—Wheat—Mediterranean...	1 04	@	1 05
No. 1 white...	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2 mixed...	76	@	77
Oats—No. 2 mixed, new...	38	@	39
Hay—Timothy, by...	14 00	@	14 50
HEMP—Double dressed...	8	@	9
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess...	23 75	@	24 00
BUTTER—Western Reserve...	23	@	25
Prime Creamery...	30	@	32
FRUIT—Apples, per barrel, from store...	1 00	@	1 30
Apples, prime, per barrel...	1 75	@	2 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and western...	\$4 00	@	\$4 50
Good to choice...	4 65	@	4 75
Corn—No. 2 red winter...	1 08½	@	1 09
Corn—No. 2 mixed...	76½	@	78
Oats—mixed...	33	@	42
PORK—Mess...	23 75	@	23 80

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Western...	\$4 50	@	\$5 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red winter...	98½	@	1 00
Corn—No. 2...	68	@	68½
Oats—No. 2 new...	34	@	35
Rye—No. 2...	57½	@	58
PORK—Mess...	23 75	@	24 00
LARD—Steam...	12 70	@	12 85
WHISKY...	1 15	@	1 25-95

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family...	\$1 75	@	\$1 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 winter red...	1 07½	@	1 09
Corn—No. 2...	34	@	35
Oats—mixed...	41	@	43
PROVISIONS—Mess pork...	24 75	@	25
Lard, refined...	12-95	@	13

LOUISVILLE.

COTTON—Middling...	11	@	11
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STRANGE that a Græco-Roman wrestling match should draw a house full of people. It is only a try-ling affair at best.—*Boston Transcript.*

BAD temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure. By all druggists.

ITANIAN is not interested in mining operations, notwithstanding he has made so much money out of his ear.—*Boston Transcript.*

YOUNG or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlet. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I AM ell-ated," said the eel, as he passed into the whale's mouth. "How Jo-nah?"
The Judge.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THE thermometer, like a man, rises by degrees.—*Texas Siftings.*

Importance of a Single Letter.

A Calendar is a machine to press paper, & Calendar is an arrangement of the division of time. In every one of the twelve months some malady is found to afflict humanity. Mischler's Herb Bitters is an absolute specific for a host of these disorders. For Dyspepsia, troubles of the Kidneys or Liver, Constipation, Nervous Afflictions, Rheumatism, &c., a thorough and radical cure is always effected by its use.

TO CHANGE window glass to tin—take pains to have the window open when it rains and it will beat in.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Cures a cough, cold, or influenza without bad effect. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

SUMMER is nearly over, but the girls are just as liable to be so struck in winter as they are in July or August.—*Chicago Herald.*

ONE pair of boots or shoes saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

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—*Montreal Witness.*

REDDING'S RUSSIA Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. 25cts.

WHY are wicked old men like fixed stars? Because they scintillate!—*Chicago Tribune.*

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THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dyke's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above, N. B.—No risk is incurred as thirty day's trial is allowed.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, particularly along the right edge where a dark vertical strip is visible. There is no text or other markings on the page.